

Latest Dispatches.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky, July 9, 1863.

NEW YORK.—Commercial Washington letter says: Admiral Wilkes arrived there, having been relieved of duty with West India Squadron. Distinguished member of Administration on Tuesday remarked, Services of every Major General would soon be required, and McClellan would be given position where his engineering abilities could be displayed.

Baltimore.—Nearly 1000 rebels, captured by Gen. Kilpatrick, arrived, including Gen. Jones and 51 commissioned officers.

NEW YORK.—Cotton, nominal 60; Gold 33½. Capt. Keyerson reports that Gen. Mead said rebels lost 35,000 men and 60 pieces of artillery in recent battles.

Baltimore.—Lee is reported to have advantage over Federals equal to 12 hours ahead of us on their retreat.—Gens. Buford, Gregg and Kilpatrick are—miles in front of Hagerstown.—South Mountain Passes are ours.

Memphis, July 5th, via Cairo, 7th.—Advices from Gen. Prentiss say at Helena, Ark., we had rebels at every point. Their loss in killed and wounded will reach 600. Attack will probably be renewed; but with aid of Gen. Harlbert's gunboats, the rebels, whose force is superior to ours, may be badly beaten. The rebels took six guns, which we recaptured. The colored troops fought well. Harlbert sent reinforcements promptly.

Richmond advices indicate profound ignorance of Lee's forces or a great battle. Rebel authorities had peremptorily ordered Lee's return.

Harrisburg.—Rebel army now concentrated near the vicinity of Williamsport intending to cross into Virginia. Our forces closely following them up. Expected that by far the most decisive conflict of the campaign will take place near Williamsport.

Carlisle, Penn.—It is believed there are no rebels in Pennsylvania.

Washington.—Estimated at Surgeon General's office that our wounded at Gettysburg number 12,000.

Nearly 4000 rebel wounded remain in our possession. We have 23 Colonels and hosts of inferior officers.—The rebels lost 23 General officers.—They estimate their loss at 30,000.—We have about 12,000 prisoners including wounded.

Chambersburg special says: Rebels are trying to cross Potomac with Mulholland in front and Pleasanton in rear. Harrisburg special evening of the 7th says: Tuesday, 4 P. M. a furious battle was raging at Williamsport and the position of the rebels was consid-

ered certain. A later special says: whole rebel army routed and panic-struck, throwing away arms all running in every direction. It is raining torrents, so that no pontoon can resist the coming flood.

Louisville.—Citizen's meeting passed resolutions to arm every man between 18 and 45, and to send north who refuse to come out.

Cairo special to the Missouri Democrat July 8th.—Steamer arriving having left Vicksburg 4th inst., bringing Lieut. Dunn of Gen. Sullivan's staff, bearer of dispatches from Gen. Grant, confirmatory of the capitulation of Vicksburg. Additional report says Grant captured from 20,000 to 30,000 prisoners. Col. Markland has established a mail route to Vicksburg, and a Government Postoffice is in operation.

Frederick, Md., July 8.—Our cavalry had a sharp fight with the rebels between Boonsboro and Funkstown. The rebels were in heavy force. Our cavalry force fell back to Boonsboro. Gen. Kilpatrick is reported killed—some say only wounded. Kilpatrick's command was completely surrounded and obliged to cut its way out. The rebels are massed near Hagerstown endeavoring to get wagons and plunder across the river. Scouts say the rebel army is crossing at Williamsport.

Whole number of prisoners reported to-day at head quarters, 12,000. Our loss in three days fighting, killed and wounded, 15,000. Rebel loss in killed and left on the field, 3,000; their total loss, killed, wounded and missing, 30,000. Maj. Gen. Dix has sent 25,000 men to reinforce Mead. It is believed a battle is progressing to-day on the upper Potomac.

NEW YORK.—Cotton, 60; gold, 31½.

Cairo, July 9.—Rebels have retired from Helena. Gen. Ogles has arrived from Memphis and his troops captured at Vicksburg were to be paroled, while commissioned officers were retained as prisoners. Pemberton reports the number of men fit for duty at 12,000 and 6,000 hospital. It is thought the numbers are exaggerated.

Louisville.—John Mor's forces, 4,800 strong, crossed into Indiana at Carydon yesterday and reported to have taken Carydon.

Baltimore.—Our cavalry reported to have done incalculable damage to Lee's retreating train. Early's rebel command is reported cut off. Brig. Gen. Robinson and his staff are among the captured.

Special to the Cincinnati Commercial says, Bragg retreated at the Tennessee on the 7th and crossed the Bridgeport bridge.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Rebels are rife that rebel forces are again Cum-

berland Valley to strike Gen. Couch's army.

At last advices from Fredericksburg special to New York Herald says, our troops occupy Hagerstown to-day after a fight. The enemy are transporting men across the river on flat boats. Our forces are shelling them. Another battle imminent.

Grant is made Major General and Mead Brig. Gen. in regular army.

It is believed Lee is fortifying at or near Antietam.

Philadelphia, July 8.—The rebels attacked our cavalry this morning west of Boonsboro. Our cavalry fell back towards Crampton's Gap. This indicates that the rivers are unfordable. Lee intends trying Antietam again.

Cincinnati, July 10.—It is reported that rebel forces are along the Ohio river between this city and Louisville for the purpose of capturing passenger boats.

The Gazette Vicksburg correspondent says, we captured 23,000 men, one Lieut. General, four Major Generals, and between fifteen and twenty Brigadier Generals.

Gen. Dix has cut off all direct communication between Richmond and Lee's army, thus preventing reinforcements from reaching him.

Louisville, July 10.—Morgan's forces in Indiana, set the place on fire and crossed the Jeffersonville railroad about fifteen miles north of Louisville, moving in the direction of Madison. Our forces are in pursuit.

Middleburg, Md., July 9.—Our cavalry destroyed, in the aggregate, 500 rebel wagons. Saturday 4th inst., the rebels pressed our cavalry back on Boonsboro and threw a few shells into the place on Sunday. Buford drove them back to Antietam creek.

Shippensburg, Md., July 9.—Mead and Couch are rapidly concentrating in front of Boonsboro. Rebels were drawn up in line of battle this A. M., thirty miles from here on Hagerstown road extending towards the Potomac in the vicinity of Bakersville. They are throwing up rifle pits near Fairplay. Our forces are in such position that a collision may occur at any hour.

Gen. Naglee has been assigned to the command at Harper's Ferry.

San Francisco, July 9.—Juarez arrived at San Louis Potosi June 11th and established the Mexican government there. Portions of the French army arrived at the city of Mexico June 8th, for the purpose, as is believed from a communication signed Juarez, of accepting terms of peace.

NEW YORK.—A Boonsboro dispatch reports heavy firing near Funkstown, supposed to be Gen. French engaging the enemy. It is reported the rebels are in possession of a bridge near

Potomac river. Various portions of Lee's army are only three miles from Gen. Smith's forces.

Louisville, July 11, 1863.

Nashville cars arrived on time.

Frederick, Md., July 10.—Eight miles mishing to day between Buford's force and the rebels under Jenkins. Reports report the enemy's forces 50,000 strong with 250 pieces of artillery. The train of about 8,000 wagons are on the Maryland side of the river.

MEAD'S ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 10, 1863.

A vigorous artillery and cavalry fight is now progressing over Antietam creek. Kilpatrick's and Buford's forces drove the enemy last night ten miles beyond Beaver creek. It thought the enemy will make a vigorous stand. A deserter reports that Lee has a single bridge over the Potomac, and has ammunition and supplies. He reports Lee fortified and ready to give battle at Antietam bridge.

It is reported that our cavalry this afternoon forced the rebel advance back to Funkstown on the right, beyond Bakersville on the left.

Boonsboro, July 11.—The armies confronting each other. The line extends to the river.

Louisville dispatches report the part of Morgan's forces have gone to Lexington, Ind., en route for Vevay, Ohio, the remainder having a due north from Vienna. Our forces are in pursuit. All telegraph lines eastward are entirely interrupted at night.

The Wilmington (N. C.) Journal a rebel concern, whose editor has a Vallandigham, says:

We trust that our interior cotemporary will at last stop blowing and talking about Mr. Vallandigham. There are some things of which the least is the better, and appreciating this, we have so far said nothing about this very clever gentleman from Ohio. We would now state, however, for the benefit of those whom it may concern that Mr. C. L. Vallandigham is longer within the bounds of the Confederacy; also that he is the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio; that he is a strong Union man, but does not think that re-union can ever be secured by coercion, but goes for peace, hoping that Union may result, but at any rate he goes for peace, preferring even separation to subjugation or extermination.

A "strong Union," but "preferring separation to the subjugation of rebels."

Several communications intended for this issue are unavoidably laid over.

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July 10, 1863.